REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,382.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Heyes, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th October 1872, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Colombo 14
,, Carwar	7	,, Galle 15
,, Mangalore	8	,, Nevapatam 18
,, Cannanore	9	,, Pond cherry 19
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Madras 21
,, Calicut	10	,, Coconada 23
,, Beypore	10	,, Vizagapatam 24
,, Cochin	11	,, Bimlipatam 24
,, Alleppy	12	,, Cocanalpore 25
,, Tuticorin	13	,, False Point 26
		Arrive CALCUTTA 28

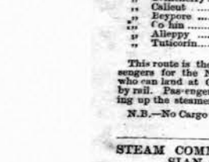
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavis, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th October, 1872, at noon.

Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSREH 30
Arrive Kurrachee	14	Arrive Fao 30
,, Gwadur	16	Nov.
,, Muscat	18	Bushire 4
,, Bunder Abbas	20	Linga 6
,, Lingah	22	Bunder Abbas 8
,, Bahrein	24	Muscat 10
,, Bushire	24	Gwadur 12
,, Fao	26	Kurrachee 16
,, BUSREH	27	,, BOMBAY 18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,693 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th October 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, will despatch an extra Steamer every alternate THURSDAY to Malabar Coast Ports. The following are the Ports at which the Steamer will call :—

Leave Bombay	10th Oct.	Leave Alleppy	16th Oct.
,, Butingherry	11th ,,	,, Cochin	16th ,,
,, Malwan	11th ,,	,, Beypore	17th ,,
,, Vingorla	11th ,,	,, Calicut	17th ,,
,, Goa	12th ,,	,, Tellicherry	17th ,,
,, Carwar	12th ,,	,, Cannanore	17th ,,
,, Compta	13th ,,	,, Mangalore	18th ,,
,, Cannanore	14th ,,	,, Compta	19th ,,
,, Tellicherry	14th ,,	,, Carwar	19th ,,
,, Calicut	14th ,,	,, Goa	19th ,,
,, Beypore	14th ,,	,, Vingorla	20th ,,
,, Cochin	15th ,,	,, Malwan	20th ,,
Arrive Alleppy	15th ,,	,, Butingherry	20th ,,
		Arrive Bombay	21st ,,

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 340 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander Hewers, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th October 1872, at 12 Noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (Under Contract with Government).—A Steam Ferry Boats plies between Broach and Gogo.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 25th September 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	25	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	36	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. LEITH, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Leith.

Bombay, 1st October 1872.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTON CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.
RIDGE CAPPINGS.
MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.
Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.
Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.
Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,
Proceeding Up-country,
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS
For two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degrees of completeness,
At
Rs.20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;
Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases;
CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;
WINES LIQUORS;
Soda and other Aërated Waters,
And
Other requisities for comfort in travelling, by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
On Monday, the 7th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA, (3,648 tons, and 600 H.P.), Capt. J. S. Murray, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
On Tuesday, the 8th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Rossell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 5th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s. s. LUMLEY CASTLE, arrived from London, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

McCULLOCH, BROWNE, & Co.,
Agents, s.s. Lumley Castle.

Bombay, 3rd October 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMONDS, &c.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 5th day of October 1872, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 28, Apollo Street, the following diamonds :—

To close an account.

2 Bundles containing about 61 loose Real Diamonds, each weighing from about 6½ to 1 carats, in small suitable convenient lots, to suit all purchasers.

Also, on the same day and place, at 1 P.M., will sell by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Gun-shamdass Raghoonathdass, Jewel Broker, Mortgagor, the following :

1 Diamond Necklace.

The above are on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS, PLANKS, BATTENS & SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Pyre and Tank Bunders—

About 200 Tons superior first-class Moulmein Teak 8 sizes.
About 60 ditto ditto Scantlings, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Also, on account of the first purchasers Aba Dorabjee and Co., Bomanjee Pallon-jee, Hajee Cassum Jeoma, Gunny Sullaman and Ramdass Candass and by order of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

A quantity of superior first-class Moulmein Teak Squares, Scantlings, Planks and Battens.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SOUND WINES.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, a consignment of the following superior sound wines in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

40	Cases each	1 doz. quarts Sparkling Moselle.
10	ditto	2 doz. pints ditto
20	ditto	1 doz. quarts Marcobrunner.
25	ditto	1 ditto Niersteins Perle.
25	ditto	1 ditto Liebfraumilch.
25	ditto	1 ditto Rauenthals Flower.

Sample bottled may be had on application to the undersigned.

SALE of Valuable Long Leasehold property, situate at Obelisk Road, and used as a Rope Walk.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction on MONDAY, the seventh day of October 1872, on the premises at 4 o'clock p.m. precisely :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the Rope Walk, and the several messuages, sheds, stables, walls and buildings thereon, sit-ate, lying, and being at Obelisk Road without the Fort wall's of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,185 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows—that is to say, towards the east partly by a public Mosque, and partly by a public thoroughfare called Tank Street; on or towards the west by a public passage and a large piece of ground upon which the Messrs. Cursetjees' Godowns are standing; on or towards the north by a piece of vacant ground belonging to Government, and on or towards the south by the Obelisk Road, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is delineated in the Books of the Collector and Land Revenue under Nos. 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1866, 2377, 2432, 2453, 2454, 2754, and 2754, and the messuages are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1 and 2.

The above property is held under a Lease, dated the 20th day of December 1865, for the period of 99 years from the 1st day of July 1862, renewable in perpe uity subject to rental of Rs. 400 per month, less ground rent, which is paid by the Lessor.

Further particulars and conditions of sale of the above proper y may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, rich cut glassware, plated and Porcelain Ware, a full toned Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, a light and strong English built double seated Phaeton, by James Henderson & Co., a powerful young Grey Arab Horse, garden plants, &c. &c., at Date Grove, Mount Road, Mazagon.

On TUESDAY next, the 8th day of October instant, sale commencing at one o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the handsome household furniture, &c., carriage horse &c., of John Hewitt, Esq., changing his residence, the same comprising rich cut glassware, handsome white green gold and painted dinner dessert and breakfast services, best plated dish covers, curry dishes, cruet, pickle, liquer and egg frames, toast rack, lunch basket, tea and coffee services, single and double table candlesticks, a set of best electro-plated table spoons and forks, fish and dessert knife and fork and salver, and handsome elegant black wood furniture, iz., drawing room, dining room, writing, pier, washing and dressing tables, conversation sofas, chairs, loo tables, drawing room, arm, without arm, easy and folding chairs, sideboard, wa-tots, teapoys, single and double screens, hat-stands, camp cot, towel horses, chiffoniers, pier, washing chairs, chiffonceer, engravings and lithographs, in gilt and antique frames, flower vases, table ornaments, deer and tiger skins, a revolver by Lean and Adams, one 4 light and 1 light hanging organ lustre, a small size bagatel table, a full toned 7 sewood cottage pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, iron four posts bedstead, hanging punkah, books, dispense and cookroom furniture, garden pots with plants, &c. &c.

At 2 P.M. precisely.—A light and comfortable strong English built double-seated Phaeton by James Henderson & Co. with pole, shafts, and a pair of lamps complete.

A very powerful and strong Grey Arab Horse about 5 years old. A set of plated single harness and a gentleman's saddle with bridle.

Cat-logues with full particulars have been published, and may be had on application at the office of the undersigned and at the "Date Grove," and the property is now on view.

VALUABLE LAND AND PREMISES KNOWN AS THE KHIMCHUND MOTICHUND COTTON PRESSES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of October 1872, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the Premises, if not previously sold privately, all that valuable property belonging to the Colaba Press Company, known as the Khimchund Motichund Cotton Presses, and more particularly described as follows :—All that piece or parcel of ground in Chinch Bunder Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,960 square yards or thereabouts, with the buildings standing thereon, and the free use of the passage on the south side thereof, which said premis s are bounded on the north by the property now or lately belonging to Pelamber Walloo Bhatia and Nasha Tajah Khoja, on or towards the south by a passage, on or towards the east by Dog gree Cooley Street, and on or towards the west by the Bardan Galley.

The foregoing property is natu ally subdivisible so as to make 2 separate lots, and the Vendors have no objection to so divide and sell the same if suitable inducement is offered.

Therefore the whole property will first be put to sale, and if a reasonable price be so obtained for the whole, the sale will thus be concluded; otherwise the premises will be cut up to as e immediately after in two lots, each lot being divided by a passage suitable for a road for both.

All further particulars and explanations will be given, and a plan of the premises exhibiting the sub-divisions of the property shown by the Undersigned on application.

Also,

The materials of (6) six condemned iron cotton presses now erected on the said premises, which must be removed by and at the expense of the purchaser thereof.

N. B.—The presses will be sold first and the property afterwards.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1872.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Silver Chains, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 3 carats to six carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Octagon Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c., now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, it accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known s.s. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta, Commander, will sail for Surat on THURSDAY next, the 10th October, at 10 A.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 5TH OCTOBER.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE STRIKING PLAY OF
HATIM TAI,
WITH GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENES AND BEAUTIFUL SCENIC EFFECTS.

HATIM,
Mr. DADABHOY SORABJEE PATELL, M.A.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—PLAY will commence at 2 o'clock punctually TO-DAY.

THOS. H. MOORE, Honorary Secretary.

5th October.

GONGS.—A small consignment of the best SOOCHOW GONGS, received by the last Mail.

CHESSÖN & WOODHALL,
Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—A SCRATCH MATCH will be PLAYED THIS EVENING among the Members of the BOMBAY UNION CRICKET CLUB. Attendance is earnestly requested. Play will commence at 2 P.M.

J. WALSH, Honorary Secretary.

5th October 1872.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—A requisition for a Requisition from the Shareholders, the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING, called for the 5th October, is FURTHER ADJOURNED to the 5TH NOVEMBER, proximo, and will be HELD at 4 P.M. on that date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the SUM of RUPEES 16,000, being the THIRTY-NINTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the 8 cT. FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest; the SUM of RUPEES 14,6 0, being the THIRTY-NINTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORK'S DEBT; and also RUPEES 9,880, being the SEVENTH INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of Rupees 15 Lacs, aggregating Rupees 40,440.

J. B. PEILE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd October 1872.

LAFOND BROTHERS.

CONVEYANCES REPAIRED AND CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON COMMISSION FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES ON HIRE.

HORSES TREATED AND SHOD BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL.

Apply to LAFOND BROS., Proprietors, Livery and Commission Stables, Colaba, and Branch at Ash Lane, Fort, next to the Currency Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Customs Bonded Warehouses, in accordance with the rules given in the *Government Gazette* of the 23th and 30th September last, and in conformity with Sects. LVI and LVII of Act VI. of 1863, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon :—

Piano, Harmonium, Piece Goods, Silver and Gold Watches, Silver Assays, Silver Buttons, Cotton and Silk Piece Goods, Shoe Caps, Silk Borders, Twist, Socks, Millinery, Cambric, Madras Turbans, Sugar, Nutmegs, China Ware, Oil, Rice, Grains, Chillies, Coffee, Cigars, Cigar Cases, Steel, Nails Iron, Tin Plates, Galvanized Iron Pipes, Bolts, Screws, Lock, Brass Dry, Tobacco, Goracco, Provisions, Writing Desk, Sharkfins, Fishmaws, Copper Old, Country Liquor and Spirits, Brandy, Claret, Beer, Perfumery, Samuds Books, Hats, Sewing Machine, Apparel, Common Coloured Papers, Window Glass, Sodawater Bottles, Silk Cushion and Covers for Bullock Carriage, Children's Golo, Shoes, Tea, Stationery, Deckights, Mat, Cigars, Walnuts, Gum, Bedstead, China Powder, Copying Press and Stand, Wooden Press Fittings, Revolvers, Pistols, Indian Work Boxes, Marine Glass, Instrument Maker, Crockery, Sand and Lamps, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required as the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within three days from the date of sale.

H. L. WRIGHT,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Custom House, 3rd October 1872.

IN the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of Act XI. and XII. Victoria, Chapter XXI., and of GOCULBHOY FUTABHOY, who was lately trading in Bombay as a Merchant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition by RICHARD BENTON ROBBS and RAGHOONATH NARAYEN, the Liquidators of the Imperial Banking and Trading Company, now under Liquidation, Creditors, praying for an adjudication of Insolvency against the said Act against the said Gokulbhoy Futabhoy, verified by the Affidavit of the said Richard Benton Robbs, was presented to this Honourable Court on the 2nd day of October 1872, and that the matter of the said Petition will be heard in this Court on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth day of November next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 2nd day of October 1872.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office. Fort, Bombay, this 3rd day of October 1872.

PURSUANT to Act 28 of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having claims on the Estate of SAMUEL McCULLOCH, late of Bombay, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, who died on the 14th day of May last, at Bombay, Letters of Administration with Will annexed to whose Estate and Effects were on the 28th day of September 1872 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES PEILE, of Bombay, Esquire, are required on or before the 4th day of November 1872 to send in to Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Attorneys to the said Administrator, at their Office at No. 4 Bank Building, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that on the expiration of such last mentioned period the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the whole of the Assets of the said deceased in accordance with the said Will, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice and no others.

All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the said deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator without delay.—Dated this 4th day of October 1872.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Attorneys, Bombay.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER, by 26th Regiment N.I. Address, BAND SECRETARY, Surat.

DINNER CARDS, MENU CARDS,
BALL PROGRAMME CARDS,
OF NEW DESIGNS,
GOLD AND SILVER CORD, PENCILS, &c.

Ball Programmes printed and prepared at the shortest notice.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN,
BY APPOINTMENT
To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA, and the Lt. GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, and GWALIOR.

BOMBAY, SIMLA, and POONA.
HUMMUM STREET .....BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

PART of a large HOUSE TO LET in a most healthy and airy situation, near the Hope Hall Hotel. Apply to W. B., at Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.'' Office, in Elphinstone Circle.

WELLINGTON TERRACE, ESPLANADE ROAD, ESPLANADE.—Comfortable BOARD and LODGING for GENTLEMEN living in Bombay, or Travellers, the House offe ing excellent accommodation for Officers and their Families on their way Home or to Up-country Stations. Apply on the Premises, or to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA.)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY, HARNESS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
2 RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Just Published, Price Rs. 2, Per Post Rs. 2-4.
Uniform with "Lays of Ind."

MESS STORIES by "Tim Daly,"
Reprinted from the *Madras Times*.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, HORNBY ROW, opposite the New Post Office.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

1st October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—The ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be HELD, at the Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, 5th October, at 3-30 P.M.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

P. & O. DOCKYARD, MAZAGON.

SALE OF SURPLUS STORES.

The Undersigned is ready to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of IRON RODS, BARS, ANGLE IRON, &c., particulars of which can be obtained from the Storekeeper at the Dockyard.

GEORGE P. HENRY, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 5 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN.

REFERRING to the Advertisement which has appeared in this paper for the last fortnight, THE NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited) are still prepared to receive TENDERS for the above SECURITIES.

WM. A. BAKER,
Acting Manager.

National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, 26th Sept. 1872.

NOTICE —Applications will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 10th October 1872, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN, Colaba. A deposit of Rs. 100 per each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the 10th idem.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 25th Sept. 1872.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2-30 P.M., at the Offices of the Chamber, for the transaction of the following business :—1. To receive the Report of the Out-going Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year. 2. To receive the Report of the Tonnage Scale and Landing Charges Committee. 3. To appoint a Special Committee to consider and report on the Port Trust Bill. 4. To consider the question of the Transit Duties to be levied on Cotton and other articles under the New Municipal Bill.

The punctual attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st October 1872.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, on account of DASSARA HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
FRED. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,
Kursetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the superintendence of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be held at their Premises, at Colaba, on TUESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1872.

II.—To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. F. F. Liddердale.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st PROXIMO until after the Meeting.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th September 1872.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

For a Message to	
BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

INSURANCE.

THE UND

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Inquiries for Bank of Bombay, 1st Issue. Land and Spinning shares closed steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of each	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	75
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	717½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	221¼
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
27,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107 x. d.
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,460
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	125
150	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	930
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	460

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	3,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,090
100	500	all	10 p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	550
250	3,000	800	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	275
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,200
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co	1,925xd.
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	550
250	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	920 x. d.
500	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,000
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	600	Fort Press Co	8,150
300	2,000	1,500	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	930 x. d.
200	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	850
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,400
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	175
300	5,000	2,000	125 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	1,000
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co	0 2½
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,250xd.
100	1,000	750	..	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	875
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co	1,600
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,100xd.
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,515
100	5,000	all		Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	920
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,540
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,925
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,040
900	1,000	all	40 p.s	Monarjee Spinning	1,000
800	2,500	all	100p.s	Oriental	2,500
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	2,050

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.s	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,220xd.
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155xd.
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	390
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d. to ¾d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	106¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	260
Mexicon Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111¾ to 111¾
Four & half per cent	101¼ to 101¾
Four per cent	101¼ to101 13/16
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¾
5 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (3 f. 50 c.) of 1871.39	
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond. 120	

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 28th Sept. 1872.

Open 1,266½ Miles.

	Rs. a. d.
Coaching	76,489 10 6
Merchandize	1,21,397 1 11
Electric Telegraph	745 13 0
Earth Trains	597 8 0
Total Rs.	1,99,230 1 5
Corresponding week last year open 1,266½ miles. Total Rs.	2,29,842 11 11
Decrease Rs.	30,612 10 6

CALCUTTA.—30TH SEPTEMBER.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-8 to 101-10.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 104-0.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 111-2 to 111-4

shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,405.

National Bank shares at Rs. 108.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 47.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Steels	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2
	Myrabolns & Cur bills	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers		£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Badad (s)	Templeton	Calcutta, Sept. 18.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Punjab (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVAL.

1 Delhi (s) ..... Suez.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—4TH OCTOBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 3rd October, 8-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 22 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 4th October, 12-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 32 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 4th October, 10-32 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 26 minutes.

Via Turkey, 3rd October, 5-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 22 hours 43 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd October, 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 54 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 4th October, 5 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 15 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 5 P.M. of the 2nd to 8 P.M. of the 3rd October is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 12	0 1
,, Galle	2 37	1 4
,, Kurrachee	1 24	0 1
,, Madras	1 4	0 0

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 4th October, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 3rd October, 8-30 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 4th October, 10-32 A.M.; via Turkey, 3rd October, 5-35 P.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 3rd October, 6-57 P.M. Cable right to Pao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

MATHERAN, 4th October, 10-5 A.M.—Office opened this day.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 4th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 76, barometer 30'000, rainfall 5 cents.

MANGALORE, 4th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind north, thermometer 88

CARWAR, 4th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·92.

TUTICORIN, 4th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 88, barometer 29·69.

VINGORLA, 4th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 83.

DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH OCTOBER.

FROM CLYDE.

City of Cashmere, 190 cases wine, Hormusjee Pestonjee Sons, 55 kegs paints, Hoosen Abdoolkhan; 4 casks paints, Heptoola Allibhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Oreste (s), 4 cases dye, Khimchund Lalibhoy; 8 cases dye, Ruttonjee Jewraj.

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hidalgo (s), 100 bales wool, Bhugwandass Bhowanbhoy; 200 bags galls, Ramjee Morarjee; 28 bales wool, Ebjee Visram; 22 bales cotton, Thackerseydass Soosamul; 55 bales cotton, Lalljee Ghoolla.

Australia (s), 30 bales wool, Dewjee Bhojraj; 42 bales wool, Cursondass Nensey; 39 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 182 bundles horns, Ladhabhoy Khakey; 30 bales rags, Jaitha Vurya; 50 bales wool, Goolamhussen Fazul & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s), 62 bundles hides, Jaffierjee Goolamhoosen & Co.; 117 bundles hides, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 11 bundles E. teeth, Abdoolreman Oosmanjee; 12 package hides and 200 bags wheat, Sariff Salemahommed; 127 bundles cowdas, Virjee Nanjee; 108 bundles hides, Esajee Allybhoy; 42 bundles hides and skins, S. O. A. T. N. Meera & Co.; 14 cases cardamoms, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 40 bundles hides, Nansee Gangjee; 107 bundles hides, W. Nicol & Co.; 90 bundles hides, E. Ebram; 1 case shawls, R. L. Southern

FOR TRIESTE.

Oreste (s), 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 13 cases rough minerals, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Milbanke (s), 72 bales cotton, Ramnath Babulall; 50 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.

Hindoostan (s), 3 cases fishmaws and 326 pieces E. teeth, Gollabbhoy Sonjee; 13 cases country soap, Hajee Jaffer Hajee Moosa; 8 chests coral, Manockjee Nusserwanjee Tuba; 21 bales twist, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee; 178 bales cotton, Tarachund Gunsamdass; 20 chests M. opium, Sewlall Motilall; 16 chests M. opium, Hajee E. H. Habib; 15 chests M. opium, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 80 chests M. opium, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 8 chests M. opium, Hajarimull Goormookroy; 15 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeebaw & Co.; 24 bales twist, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 51 chests M. opium, Dada Shoy Cawasjee Tata; 20 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Esmall & Co.; 56 bales twist, Rahimbhoy Allandinbhoy; 18 bundles gendi horns and 1 bundle E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 11½ chests M. opium, Sewnath Ramnath; 41½ chests M. opium, H. Dursingdass.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindoostan (s), 16½ chests M. opium, Dulsook Ramsook; 32 chests M. opium, Dioshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy; 2 chests M. opium, Sameermull Sobagmul; 31 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeebaw & Co.; 8 chests M. opium, Ganesdas Balakee; 2 chests M. opium, Ragoonath Juggonath; 10 chests M. opium, H. Dursingdass.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market has been steady and prices show no change. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

2,000	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 8¼ lbs.	Rs. 5	8 0
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8¼ lbs.	,, 5	9 0
1,250	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 7 lbs.	,, 4	11 0
250	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 7 lbs.	,, 4	10 0
1,950	,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,, 7 lbs.	,, 5	0 0
1,000	,, ,, Cambrics	50 ,, 24 ,, 5½ lbs.	,, 3	11 3
17,500	,, White Tanjibs	31 ,, 20 ,,	,, 1	8 6
5,100	,, ,, ,,	31 ,, 20 ,,	,, 1	7 0
400	,, ,, Mulls (2 ends)	45 ,, 20 ,,	,, 3	2 6
400	,, ,, ,, (4 ,,	45 ,, 20 ,,	,, 3	10 6
400	,, ,, ,, (6 ,,	45 ,, 20 ,,	,, 4	2 6
200	,, ,, Nainsooks	36 ,, 20 ,,	,, 3	12 0
200	,, ,, ,,	36 ,, 20 ,,	,, 4	0 0
200	,, ,, ,,	36 ,, 20 ,,	,, 4	4 0
200	,, ,, ,,	36 ,, 20 ,,	,, 4	8 0

COTTON.

50 Candies New Hingnighaut (deliv. in Jan.) ..... at Rs. 254

25 ,, [redacted] ..... at ,, 254

[redacted] BURNS.

6,000 lbs. [redacted] ..... at 11¼ As. per lb.

3,000 ,, [redacted] ..... ,, 9¼ ,, ,,

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 4.

Strong, Assistant Surgeon, 23rd Madras Regiment N. I., on leave, from Hoshungabad.

Cooper, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff, on leave, from Poona.

Dunn, Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.

Russell, Major-General, Staff, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 4.

Fulton, Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry on duty to Poona.

Harris, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Poona.

Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Russell, Major-General, Staff, on leave, to Ahmednad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 2nd October, 1872.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Deolalee Depot.—Capt. M. Toole, unat. acted, to be Qr. Mr., during the trooping season, dated 15th Sept. 1872.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

2nd Foot, 1st Batn.—Asst. Surg. W. W. Tomlinson, to remain in England, from 10th Nov. to 10th Dec. 1872, on private affairs.

19th Foot, 2nd Batn.—Capt. J. H. Kirke, to England, per P. & O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

56th Foot.—Lt. W. R. Knox, to England, from date of departure, pending retirement.

62nd Foot.—Lt. F. D. W. Dunn, to England, per P. & O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Capt. W. H. Ross, Brig. Major, Poona, for 30 days from 1st Oct. 1872, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate, to Europe.

British Medical Service.—Staff Surg. J. Parr, from 1st to 15th Oct. 1872, in extension, to remain at Mhow on medical certificate.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 3rd October, 1872.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

C.-D. R. H. A.—Lieut. Curtis, from 16th to 28th Sept. 1872, privilege leave.

82nd Foot.—Asst. Surgeon Teoghegam from 2nd to 5th Oct. 1872 in extension of privilege leave.

Attached to 1st Lt. Cavalry.—Lieut. Hope, for 30 days from the 20th instant, privilege leave.

1st Gr. Regt. N. I.—Lt. Col. Walker, for 20 days from the 8th instant, privilege leave.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Maj. J. Hudleston, of the Staff Corps, Offg. Wing Officer, 24th Regt. N. I., on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Hon. Capt. and Depy. Comy. C. D. Magrath, is re-appointed to the Comst. Dept. from the 13th Sept. 1872, the date of his arrival at Kamptee, for Europe.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Colonel F. H. Scott, of the Staff Corps, on furlough on private affairs for one year, under the Reg. of 1868.

The following extract from a Military despatch from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, is published :—

Despatch dated 22nd Aug. 1872, No. 50, Para 1.—"The following candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medl. School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Asst. Surgs. on the Madras Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date 30th March 1872, viz :—

A. M. Branfoot, C. J. McNally, M.D., W. J. Butler, W. E. Johnson, M.D., T. V. Ajlen, S. L. Dobie, C. F. Bevan, C. Lloyd, M.D., A. F. Dodson, M.D., C. Little, M.D., T. Mayne, and J. C. Lawrenson.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 7	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 11	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 18	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 8	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 19	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 28	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 6-30 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 6-30 P.M. :—

Monday	Oct. 7	Monday	Nov. 18
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 25
,,	,, 21	,,	Dec. 3
,,	,, 28	,,	,, 10
,,	Nov. 4	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 11	,,	,, 24
		,,	,, 31

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 28th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below :—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portion may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Monday	Oct. 28	Monday	Oct. 4
,,	Nov. 25	,,	Nov. 7
,,	Dec. 23	,,	Dec. 3
		,,	,, 23

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

THE MANAGER OF THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* will feel obliged if the party to whom he lately lent a file of the *Gazette* for August will return the same without delay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. E. M. WALTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, has removed from Meadow Street to No. 3, Hunnuum Street, above Messrs. Thomson and Co.'s, Chemists, and nearly opposite Messrs. Soondy and Co.'s.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Arrangements have been made, by which on and after MONDAY, the 7th instant, PASSENGERS and SMALL PACKAGES can be CONVEYED in one day between BOMBAY and SURAT, crossing in boats the Par and Oroupa Rivers.

The Mail Train service continues suspended, and the Mixed Trains only will run between Bombay and Surat, and Surat and Ahmedabad, until further notice.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd October 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

EDGELL—September 30th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain Edgell, 21st Fusiliers, of a daughter.

ELLWOOD—September 30th, at Lucknow, the wife of the Rev. J. P. Ellwood, C. M. S., of a son.

GILDEA—At Poonamallee, the wife of Major Gildea, 21st Fusiliers, of a daughter.

HICKEY—September 28th, at Cawnpore, the wife of the Rev. R. W. Hickey, Superintendent S. P. G. Orphanage, of a son.

JUDGE—September 25th, at Lucknow, the wife of Conductor James Judge, in charge of Military Prison, of a son.

MOORE—September 30th, at Lucknow, the wife of the Rev. T. Moore, Chaplain, Civil lines, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NELSON—MICHAEL—September 23rd, by special licence, at Larsingah, Cachar, by the Rev. N. Roth, Joseph Nelson, M.D., L.R.C.S., Ireland, to Isabel Jane Michael.

DEATHS.

FORSTER—September 3th, at Delhi, Mary Grace, the dearly-loved child of Captain and Mrs. Forster, aged 11 months.

MARK—September 30th, at Calcutta, Caroline Augusta, the beloved wife of Howard Mark, Esq., aged thirty-six.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1872.

THE question of the establishment of Industrial Schools is one we think which should attract more attention than seems to be devoted to it at the present time. While the literary education of the people becomes an all-absorbing topic to every one who deems himself capable of expressing an opinion on the subject, this other education of which we have the late Lord Elgin's authority for saying no other could be provided in India tending more to the elevation of the masses, is altogether thrown on one side. It is a pity that it should be, for the whilom Viceroy was a man in every way well fitted to give an opinion on such matters, and those views of his might be studied with advantage by every local legislator who would wish to identify himself with the welfare of the people. But few if any ever think of taking on themselves the responsibility of putting forth these opinions, though we have no doubt they are seriously entertained by many. Such a course would be in such direct opposition to the generally received ideas of what advancement should be in the present time, that few people will care to stem the current while they can be borne along with it towards the same end with so little of trouble or exertion to themselves. Every Collector or Political Agent will have his administration report coincident with popular clamour, cost him what it may, and at the present time that seems to be a cry of education and civilization, and so schools are built without number in the face of all difficulties. No matter where the money comes from, it must be found somewhere. Other works probably having more tendency towards the material welfare of the ryot must give way. Cattle may die of the drought, and men and women be seriously affected in physical being, because wells and tanks cannot be sunk in the face of this more important call for money, banks cannot be raised to bar the encroaching tide, and so the produce and prop of many is engulphed all from the same cause. There are not half nor quarter enough of schools; and local funds or any other funds from which a few rupees can be torn away to swell up the figure to the proper dimensions must be pressed into this service regardless of consequences. The chief official has been infected by the popular malady, and a crochet has taken full possession of some out-of-the-way corner of his brain, which impels him on to insist on being able to exhibit each year an improvement on its predecessor as regards the number of schools in his district and the number of pupils attending them. He imbues his assistants with the same idea, and they in their turn exercise a similar influence on their district and village subordinates, so that the affection of the head gradually crops on to the tail till the whole system becomes engaged, and every officer fancies himself an enlightened pioneer of civilization and one who deserves well of the human family. Schools, schools, nothing but schools is the cry, and the administration reports of every district in the country must teem with self-laudation at the advances each recurring year exhibits in this respect. The people must be educated, philanthropists exclaim, and forthwith high officials, shuddering at any backslidings of theirs in this regard that might come to light, go in neck and crop to carry out blindly the principles of this cry. Now, far be it from us to wish in any way to throw cold water on such opinions, or to wish the fact should be bruited abroad that we had any tendency to place ourselves in opposition to them. The question of the education of the people is one that possesses deep interest for every one who takes any part whatever in the discussion of public affairs, and we for our own part should be very sorry that any single individual should be led into the wrong impression by anything we have said, that our object is to damp the ardour or impede the energy of those men whose status in society and place in the public administration enable them to further the good cause of civilization by this means. On the contrary, we are only too glad to see the matter occupying the share of attention it does, and are ever ready to do all honour to the men who keep their duties, in respect to it, ever prominently before the eyes of our rulers. But there are two ways in which the masses may be educated, and we think this run for high pressure literary education is calculated to do injury, inasmuch as it causes another to be neglected that is not a whit less important. In their misdirected zeal men are very apt to be blindly carried away by popular clamour, and unfortunately human frailty is not proof against the execrations which an endeavour to stop it would call forth. The times we live in are stirring; and the competition for place, power, and popular favour is so very keen, that few men can be found who are willing to leave their actions to the verdict of posterity rather than enter the lists for the prizes of the moment. There are few who have self-denial enough to resist the seductive attractions of the mushroom adulation of to-day, and direct their attention to piercing the rising mists of futurity beyond which they may find a more durable growth in the welling plaudits of a coming generation. It was Dean Swift, we believe, who said somewhere in one of his works, probably "Gulliver's Travels," that the man who caused to grow two ears of corn or blades of grass where only one grew before, deserved better of his species than all the politicians put together. Of the many quoted sayings of the wise and witty divine, this may be said to hold no very obscure place; but we think it might be added of such a man, that his name and good deeds would remain green and flourishing, when those of the politicians would be drooping and decaying. There is scarcely a country in the world, certainly not a dependency of Great Britain, where a wider field for the exertions of such a man as Swift would have eulogised, exists than in India. Here he would find an amount of labour almost incredible in its vastness, but devoid of any co-ordination or education which would enable it to become either self-sustaining or independent. Here he would also find a soil most bountiful in the richness of its yields; some of it virgin soil, with the means of affording plenty to the millions of its children, lying undisturbed beneath the accumulated crust of ages. He would find those portions of it which are cultivated brought under the grain producing process by implements which are no doubt *fac similes* of those stored upon in theark. He would find the education of the people, or at least the great mass of them, in husbandry and other arts calculated to elevate them, totally neglected and uncared for, while at the same time vast sums are yearly expended—sums too that the taxpayer has been pinched in paying, be it remembered—in teaching a pampered few to paraphrase the English poets. Far be it from us to wish that the higher branches of literary education should be neglected for a moment; but we may say and maintain that it is productive of no good to pursue it solely to the exclusion of all others. No doubt great numbers of those who are recipients of such an education are required for and are absorbed by the public service; many more get employment and gain an independence in the professions, as clerks, &c., but there is a surplus who have nothing to do, too proud and too learned to work, they find themselves placed in a position where they can be of little use to themselves or to anybody else, and they vent all the bitterness of their nature on those who have placed them in such a position. It is to be feared that only too often instead of showing any gratitude for the philanthropy that laid itself out to open up his mind to knowledge and thought, the man who is brought to this only turns into a weapon to strike his benefactor—like the vicious snake turning to bite the hand that has fed and fostered it. Now, can any one say for a moment that a surplus of honest mechanics would present anything of this ingratitude? We think not; and more, we believe there is a field in this country for mechanical labour so large that it will take many, very many years to obtain a sufficiency of such labourers, not to speak of a surplus. There is a vast resource in this country that an enterprise of this description would be sure to develope, and instead of this land being about the poorest in existence as at present, we would have it both rich and prosperous. We should like to ask whether England has been helped more to attain the position she is now occupying in the federation of nations by the knowledge and learning of its literati, than by the power and strength of its skilled labour? Educate the people by all means, but don't let the system run all in one groove. First teach them arts that will make them prosperous, and develope the vast hidden treasures of the country, and then no doubt we shall see grow up spontaneously, and without our aid, the politician swelling with bombast and the savan and philosopher whom we take such trouble and spend so much money to beget now.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

WE believe that were it ever to come about that Government, through the instrumentality of some of our magistrates, fined a native barber for plying his vocation on Sundays, there would instantaneously be something like a mutiny, and at the very least an endless stream of petitions would flow from Babus, and huge expressions of astonishment couched in sounding English would be heard in letters to the editor from Cape Comorin to Cashmere. It is therefore wonderful what Englishmen will stand meekly in their own country. By the last mail a paper reaches us containing a paragraph about an extraordinary judgment in

filled up with concrete. On the foundation a block of solid iron 30 feet broad, 11 inches thick, and weighing 160 tons was laid, and upon this two layers of oak balks. Upon this timber was laid another iron plate 10 inches thick and 27 feet square weighing 120 tons, and then followed a number of oak balks the same as before, standing vertically and bound together in a solid mass by stout wrought iron bands. Two more iron plates, weighing together 214 tons, have been lowered upon these upright balks, and one yet heavier is to follow when ready. A French journal states that the judicial inquiry into Marshal Bazaine's case has revealed the fact that criminal intrigues, compromising several important personages, has taken place with regard to the capitulation of Metz. Admiral Sir Harry Keppel, G.C.B., is to succeed Admiral Sir Henry Codrington, K.C.B., in November next, as Commander-in-Chief of Devonport. Orders referring to new scarlet patrol jackets for officers of infantry have been published by the Commander-in-Chief. The cut is to be the same as that of the blue patrol jacket with collar, the colour of the regimental facings. The sleeve braided the same as the shell jacket, with a scarlet shoulder strap bearing a small button and the number of the regiment in gold embroidery. It is to be worn without the sash or drill. The blue jacket is not to be worn on parades. Colonel F. W. Swinhoe, of the late Bengal artillery, succeeds Colonel Elliot in the command of the 22nd Brigade R. A. at Woolwich, and has been ordered home. Lord Mayo has exchanged from the 1st Hussars into the Grenadier Guards. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. F. Biolks, 109th Foot, becomes supernumerary on appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General in India, and Major Herne, 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, has retired on a pension, shortly to be followed by Major Law. Tuesday's *Gazette* announced the appointment of several officers who took part in the Looshai campaign to the order of the Bath. Major-General Bourchier, C.B., and Colonel Brownlow have been made K.C.B. The guns of field batteries serving in India are to be fitted with Nolan's range-finders, where the extent and monotony of the plains and the variable character of the atmosphere render judging distance peculiarly difficult and uncertain.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL'S DESPATCH ON THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, RAILWAY,
SIMLA, 24th September.

PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM CARWAR TO GUDDUCK.

READ again despatch to Secretary of State, No. 78, dated the 25th April 1872.
Read also No. 94, dated India Office, London, the 14th August 1872.
From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India.

I have had under consideration in Council your letter of the 25th April last, No. 78, reporting proceedings and submitting recommendations with regard to the proposed railway from Carwar through Hooblee to Guddeck, and I have learnt, with much satisfaction, that after the renewed surveys which have been made of the line, and the careful revision which the estimates of its cost of construction have undergone, both your Government and that of Bombay have arrived at the conclusion that, in spite of the engineering difficulties which the country traversed by the line presents, there is a reasonable hope of its successful construction in three or four years, at an expense of about £900,000, or £6,230 per mile.

2. As regards this branch of the question, I should have been prepared to give my sanction to the immediate commencement of the work, but there are other considerations which induce me very reluctantly to defer a little longer, conveying to you my final authority for the execution of the project.

3. The extent to which the credit of the Government of India is already committed in connection with public works in India, and the amount of British capital subsequently engaged in them, the unsatisfactory character of the commercial results which have hitherto marked them, the uncertainty, and, in some cases, unsoundness of the fiscal resources, to which the Government can alone look to enable it to meet these charges, together with the unsettled and somewhat disturbed conditions under which commercial enterprise has yet to be undertaken at the present time, have appeared to me that extreme caution must be exercised before entering upon the projects involving a large expenditure of public money.

4. The present case is not one in which the political and military considerations which have justified, irrespective of commercial advantages, the construction of many Indian railways, hold an important place. The proposed line was suggested and encouraged on purely commercial grounds, and must be adopted with regard to commercial results, and before it be undertaken it becomes a matter of first importance that the commercial prospects of the line should be made the subject of the most careful and searching inquiry, which is possible, under the circumstances of the country through which it is to pass.

5. On this point I am compelled to say that the information before me is far from complete.

6. The foundation of the estimates of the probable traffic of the line made in the several able reports enclosed in your despatch, appears to have been laid in the report of Lieutenant Colonel Trevor to the Government of Bombay, of 29th September 1869, No. 2781 of 1869, and I observe that it is upon this estimate that the conclusions, both of the Government of Bombay and of your Government as to the remunerative nature of the undertaking are chiefly based.

7. This estimate proceeds on the assumption that the proposed line will, at no distant time, command a traffic of 85,000 tons of merchandize per annum, of which about 60,000 tons is expected to consist of goods destined for exportation, and 25,000 tons of imports intended for the internal consumption of the district.

8. Of the abovementioned exports, 35,000 tons, or more than half, will, it is thought, consist of cotton, the remaining 25,000 tons of exports of other commodities of which no detailed account is given, but which it is assumed will consist of grain and other raw products.

9. First, as regards cotton. It is to this branch of the export trade that the framers of the estimate of traffic appear to have chiefly looked in calculating the probable revenue of the line.

10. Colonel Trevor says, in para. 13 of his report—It may, it is presumed, be taken for granted, that the primary object of the proposed line is the development of the cotton traffic of the Southern Mahratta country, at all events the railway will be almost entirely dependent for its earnings on the carriage of cotton which constitutes in bulk about one-third, and in value about two-thirds, of the whole export trade of the six ports of Akola, Carwar, Coompta, Honore, Rutnagherry, and Vingorla."

11. Different opinions are expressed, unsupported by any very direct evidence, by the different Engineers as to the probable amount of other branches of the export trade and of the passenger traffic which may be expected, but in the main, as in the original conception of the line, the cotton interest was the prevailing motive, so in the estimates the traffic cotton along the line appears to have been the chief consideration.

12. But I observe that the estimates of 35,000 tons of cotton per annum originally made by Col. Trevor and adopted by subsequent reporters, as well as by the Government of Bombay and by your Government, is founded on the statistics of the export trade from Carwar, Coompta, and Vingorla in the year 1868, the year of the largest export from the district on record.

13. The estimate, therefore, proceeds on the assumption,—*first* that the line to Carwar will absorb the whole of the future trade of these three ports; and *secondly*, that the total export of cotton from the Dharwar district to Europe will remain at the same amount.

14. Both these propositions appear to me open to doubt.

15. As regards the first, the papers before me tend to show that some years must elapse before the trade of Coompta will be altogether diverted to Carwar; while, according to some authorities, Vingorla will always probably retain a portion of her present trade.

16. On the second point, the export accounts of the years 1869 and 1870, the only subsequent years of which the statistics are supplied in the papers, already show a marked decline on the trade of 1868, the number of tons in each year, taking the doora as = 140 lbs., being as follows:—

	Tons.
1868	24,630
1869	17,186
1870	*701

17. It becomes, therefore, important to inquire whether the future prospects of the cotton trade in this district justify the expectation that the maximum export of 24,630 tons will be recovered and maintained in future years. It is possible that this might be the case, and that new sources of supply may be opened by the railway, which will compensate for deficiencies in those already in activity, but there are circumstances in the conditions both of the future demand for Indian cotton in foreign markets, and also of the future supply of the particular India cotton, which have attracted my attention.

18. It is a notorious commercial fact, that so far as the market of the United Kingdom is concerned, the demand for Indian cotton is in the inverse ratio of the supply of American cotton available at a reasonable price, and it appears probable that the course of trade during the next few years will be in the direction of a constantly increasing supply from the Southern States of America.* I subjoin a statement of the imports into the United Kingdom from the United States and from British India, respectively, during each of the last ten years, from which it will be seen that while the exports from the former have advanced from 520,000,000 lbs. in 1868 to 1,038,677,920 lbs. in 1871, those from British India have fallen from 616,302,240 lbs. in the former year, to 431,209,744 lbs. in the latter.

19. I am aware that the imports into the United Kingdom do not afford a complete test of the relative demand for Indian cotton in other markets, for it is a satisfactory feature in this branch of the Indian trade, that Indian cotton is increasingly consumed in other countries of Europe, and even in China, but it is nevertheless true, that the total export of raw cotton from British India has sensibly declined during the last two years, as is shown by the following figures:—

Year.	Quantities.	Value.
	lbs.	£
1865-66	820,250,464	35,587,389
1866-67	412,297,421	16,478,764
1867-68	646,272,661	20,107,097
1868-69	694,270,483	20,169,473
1869-70	542,466,687	19,087,624
1870-71	522 385,345	19,460,869

20. In the presence of this general fact, it becomes an important question how far it is safe to rely on a very marked revival of the Indian cotton trade; and as regards the cotton trade of this particular district, certain features have been brought to my knowledge by recent reports, which suggest a doubt, whether its capacities of future development are so exceptionally favourable as to make it probable that, in the event of a stationary demand for Indian cotton, it would be likely to take the place recently occupied by other cotton districts.

21. It appears from the Administration Report for 1870-71 of the Cotton Department of the Bombay Presidency, that while the total acreage of Bombay under cotton cultivation is 4,296,777, and that of the Dharwar and adjoining districts is 530,600, or about 12 per cent. of the whole, the total of the Presidency is 248,274 candies, and that of Dharwar 16,359 candies or only 6 per cent. of the whole. It is added that, whereas the average yield of cotton per acre in the Presidency is 73 lbs., that of the Dharwar district is only 24 lbs.

22. It is, moreover, stated in Col. Trevor's report that only 16 per cent. of the total area of the collectorate of Dharwar can be annually planted with cotton, owing to the relative nature of the crop, and he appears to think that the future development of the district will depend more upon the degree to which it can be cultivated for other exportable produce, than for cotton itself.

23. The foregoing facts and suggestions appear to me to render it very desirable that some further information should, if possible, be obtained, as the extent of the cotton trade which the proposed line may be expected to carry before commencing the work, and I should be glad if your Government can cause such inquiries to be made in the district, both as to the agricultural conditions and prospects of this branch of industry, and as to the actual extent of the existing trade down to the latest possible date, by obtaining accurate returns form each of the shipping ports, as may throw further light on the several questions to which I have adverted.

24. As regards the other branches of the estimated export trade, inquiry seems still more essential, so far as grain is concerned. I observe that Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor remarks that, in the four years preceding 1868 (the date of his report) the imports of grain on this coast amounted to 13,525 tons; while the exports only reached 2,283 tons; and he added that, although the Collectors state that 120,000 tons of grain are available for export, Dr. Forbes expresses the opinion that the cotton-growing districts rarely raise grain enough for their own consumption.

25. It must be added that a trade in grain from this district would in all probability be dependent on the accident of seasons, and form a doubtful source of permanent and reliable revenue for the line. On this head also, however, I am anxious to receive further and more precise information, both as to the capabilities of production in the district, and as to the markets which it might be called on to supply.

26. I now turn to the import trade which may be expected to feed the projected line.

27. The information on this trade in my possession is even less complete than that on the export trade.

28. The trade accounts of Bombay only give the aggregate value of the imports at the several ports of the district, while the accounts of the town of Coompta are absent altogether. It is desirable that a statement should be prepared, showing the details of this trade, distinguishing the nature and quantities of each kind of merchandise, imported and exported, at each of the ports of the district for a series of years, in order that some solid foundation may be laid for an estimate of the probable expansion of trade which might be expected, if better means of communication were established with the interior.

29. As your Government is aware, the import trade of British India has not kept pace with the recent increase of the export trade, and, with the exception of cotton manufactures and iron (the result of exceptional causes), contains no items of adequate importance. In the case of cotton manufactures (yarn and goods), which constitute nearly two-thirds of the total value of the export trade from the United Kingdom to British India, it must be recollected that the rapid development of the import trade in cotton goods, appears in some respects inconsistent with a great extension of the export trade in raw cotton from India, inasmuch as the first depends much upon the low range of prices in the raw product, which is the most powerful cause of the high prices of the manufactured goods.

30. Thus it will be seen, from an examination of the trade accounts, that the largest exportation of cottons and cotton yarn, from the United Kingdom to British India, was in the year 1859, when it reached the amount of—

Cotton	886,604,540 yards.
Yarn	39,655,995 lbs.

The importation of Indian cotton into the United Kingdom during the same year being only 1,701,765 cwt., while during the year 1866, the year of the largest importation of Indian cotton into the United Kingdom, those imports having amounted to 5,457,307 cwt., the exports from the United Kingdom to British India of cottons and cotton yarn only amounted to—

Cotton	545,404,952 yards.
Yarn	19,849,466 lbs.

31. Since that date the exports of cotton goods from the United Kingdom to India again advanced in 1870 to—

Cotton	784 927,800 yards.
Yarn	27,022,631 lbs.

While the imports of British Indian cotton into the United Kingdom have fallen to 3,040,550 cwt.

32. These facts suggest a doubt whether it is probable that a large expansion, both of the export trade in cotton from India and of the importation of yarn and piece-goods, will take place concurrently, and, in the event of the course of trade—being in the direction of a stationary, or diminished export of raw cotton, the prospects of the import trade will become an important element in the success of the line.

33. I should wish, therefore, to receive the most recent information which can be collected, if not already obtained, as to the population, industry, manufactures, and habits of the people in the district in question, and the probable consumption of foreign commodities which railway access from the coast to the interior might be expected to bring about: information which appears the more necessary in view of the argument advanced by the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, and supported both by Lieut.-Col. Trevor and Lieut.-Col. Wilkins, *viz.*, that, as far as the trade in piece-goods is concerned, the alternative route from Sholapore, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to Dharwar, would provide more effectual means of distribution.

34. I gather from the papers under consideration, that little reliance can be placed on the passenger traffic of the line as a source of revenue.

35. The foregoing considerations appear to me to throw some doubt upon the financial success of the line; at all events they are, in my opinion, of sufficient importance to render further and more precise information necessary before commencing the work, and I have, therefore, to request that your Excellency will direct your attention to the various questions to which I have adverted, and cause such inquiries to be made as may supply the materials for a more satisfactory estimate of the financial prospects of the line than are at present in my possession.

36. I have only to add that, much as I regret the delay which the inquiries which I have directed you to make, will cause in the prosecution of a work in many respects so promising, and to which so much time and labour have already been directed, that regret is diminished by the present high price of iron, which, although affording by itself no adequate reason for postponing the undertaking, would have appreciably enhanced its cost to an extent which, it may be hoped, it may be possible to avoid in another year.

* Quantities of cotton imported into the United Kingdom from the United States, and from British possession in the East Indies respectively, during ten years with 1871:—

Year.	United States.	British Possessions in the East Indies.
	£	£
1862	13,524,224	592,654,528
1863	6,304,080	434 420,784
1864	14,148 064	506,527,302
1865	135,832,480	445,947 600
1866	5.0, 57,440	615,302,240
867	528,162,096	498,317,008
1868	674,444,752	498,10 ,840
1869	45 ,358,944	481 377 344
1870	716,245,040	341,467,728
1871	1,038,677,920	431,209,744

NEWS-LETTERS.

RAJCOTE, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Political Agent, Colonel W. W. Anderson, leaves the province some time during the course of this week, to avail himself of the year's furlough to Europe which has been granted him.

More than a year ago, three convicts, who were sentenced by the Sessions Court to be hanged at the place where they committed the murder of which they were convicted, were being escorted by a party of four police sepoys to Sonpuree, and while *en route*, at the Dussa travellers' bungalow, managed to overpower their guard and effect their escape, killing the naique of the party and two villagers. The matter was minutely investigated by both Mr. Aston and Major Watson, who were of opinion that a public enquiry was needed, in order to reach the party or parties who should be held responsible in such a grave matter. After a great waste of foolscap and lapse of time, it has at last been decided that the police sepoys should be placed on their trial, and I believe the case will commence some time during the course of this week, before Mr. Aston, the officer in charge of the eastern district, who I am confident will deal out evenhanded justice without fear or favour. I shall not just now express an opinion on the matter either *pro* or *con*, but at the termination of the trial I shall have no hesitation in giving free expression to my ideas.

The "Deedas" of Morbee are, it is said, giving trouble, and rumour has it that the police superintendent of that State, a stalwart Parsee, who appears to have been specially selected for his size and figure, has had a rather unpleasant encounter with them. I am on the *qui vive* for accurate information, which when received shall be at once placed at your disposal.

A whole lot of Agency subordinates have come in from the district to, as one of Young Rajcote observed the other day, "pay their respects between His Honour the Political Agent's steps!" Amongst this party are the Assistant at Bhatwa, the Extra Assistant S. D., the Joint Superintendent of Morbee, and last, not least, Khan Bahadoor Syed Ulvee, of the Federal Seebundee.

The bajree crops are being reaped, and a plentiful harvest is apparent. The jowaree will not be ready for the next six weeks.

A successor to the chaplain who was last here has not been appointed owing probably to the paucity of chaplains on the establishment, but now that railway communication up to Wudwan is open, it is to be hoped His Lordship the Bishop will arrange to send us a chaplain periodically—say, every quarter—on a tour of visitation.

BHOSAWUL, 1st OCTOBER.

THE monsoon seems to be finished, and no one ought to complain about the season, for it has been most favourable for agriculturists. I speak for the "Berar" and "Khandeish," where crops without exception are looking very healthy and giving every promise of a plentiful harvest. The evenings are very close at present, but towards the morning there is no inconvenience felt in being rolled up in a blanket. We shall have the cold weather before its usual time, so that we are not likely to suffer much inconvenience with the usually oppressive month of October.

THE RISE OF PRICES IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Duke of Argyll's recent "*ukase*" driving all unemployed officers out of the country, whether they have means or not, will cause great distress to many officers who have deserved better of their country. It is quite impossible for men who have served all their lives in this country to live on the pensions which were fixed 70 years ago, when all the necessaries of life were half the prices they now are. The following advice of the *Pall Mall Gazette* to economize is all very well, but to start in life without capital, and on a *pound* a day, with a family to support and educate, is a problem yet to be solved by a few old officers of a quarter of a century's service. The *Pall Mall* says:—

"The great rise in the prices of our common articles of consumption and the probability that still further rises in them will take place in consequence of the strikes for wages which are now in progress, or which there is reason to expect in connection with nearly every branch of trade, are no doubt suggesting anxious thoughts to many members of the most helpless, because the least united, of all classes of society; that is to say, persons who are dependent upon fixed incomes, and persons whose incomes, though not absolutely fixed, are hardly capable of being raised by any efforts of their own. Of the class whose incomes are absolutely fixed, it is difficult to say more than that bad times appear to be before them, though it is hardly probable that the times will be so bad as they were for a great length of time when the question "What is a pound?" was continually being asked, and was continually receiving all kinds of different answers. All that people so situated can possibly do is to economize as well as they can, and this task will no doubt be very hard if they have hitherto been in the habit of living up to their incomes."

Bursatabad, 25th September. NEMO.

MR. NICHOLETTS AT THE HYDRABAD RIFLE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see by the remarks accompanying the scores published in your issue of the 2nd that Mr. Nicholetts did "moderately well." What on earth does the writer mean? You have only to look down the scores, and you will observe that Mr. Nicholetts takes the 1st prize in no less than five matches; besides appearing in two more, making a total of seven matches: then please count the number of matches for "all comers" and you will find that there were really very few matches in which Mr. Nicholetts was not successful, for examining the scores I see no other names half as often repeated. If Mr. Nicholetts was only moderately successful, who on earth was successful? BOLARUM.

*** Probably the writer meant that Mr. Nicholetts did not shoot so well as in former years.—ED. *B.G.*

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The easy and expenseless way indicated in your impression of Saturday last by F. J. V. for the recovery of Rs. 500 deposited by a widow's husband in the Savings Bank, induces me to put forth the following query, which I hope will be indulgently answered by any of your numerous and benevolent readers:—

A friend of mine, Commandant B, deposited in one of the firms of Bombay Rs. 1,500, and some time after he sent in a draft for Rs. 500 payable to his wife at Goa, but unfortunately a few days after this the gentleman happened to die and the payment was in consequence stopped by the firm, which upto this time has not deigned to offer any explanation to the effect otherwise than that they insist on the widow producing probate from the High Court for the whole amount. Does the draft then drawn with the depositor's own hand become on his demise null and void? The cost to take out probate of so small a sum as Rs. 1,500 is indeed great for a person of the means of the widow; by a rough calculation it amounts to about Rs. 300, exclusive of the commission to be paid to two hired securities required by the court at the withdrawal of the money. Can the exorbitant expenses which the poor widow has to undergo be not dispensed with by producing her marriage certificate drawn by the Vicar of the parish to which she belongs, and an authoritive document by a public notary recognised by the Secretary of the Governor-General of Goa, all tending to certify the identity of the claimant, the minority of her children, and her exclusive claims at large?

2nd October. L. S. B.

MEDICAL MEN AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read a letter in your columns of the 28th ultimo, complaining of want of a medical man at Surat. What reasonable man will allow himself to be prevailed on by such an idle peevishness of temper as is seen throughout that letter to believe that a thickly populated city such as Surat could have missed the unerring eye of the beneficial Government, when every small place enjoys the benefit of medicament. There are more qualified medical men at Surat—and some of them have obtained their diplomas in England—than each member of your correspondent's family can require one individually, however uncommonly large it may be. If his associates and friends have allowed their infirmities to overpower them and subsequently have fallen victims to them, merely from paucity of medicines and aid, it is no wonder to think that they are equally in want of better information.

The staff of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company from experience has put too much confidence in the medical attendant it possesses for such vague articles to shake it. The writer says the Company's patients have to be removed to Bombay for treatment. Is this done in every individual case, and is it done on account of the disqualification of the doctor? I wish the ignoramus will enlighten himself of the real causes, since he has ventured on a task far beyond his capacity. The doctor has no self-constituted power for desiring to detain a servant of the Company who wishes to visit Bombay for a change. Several chronic cases have been cured here by this gentleman which were put under treatment of good doctors in Bombay for many months without any good effect. These will tell their own tale without any assistance.

CURE.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The damage done to the bridges on the Baroda Railway line by the recent disastrous floods in Guzerat is not likely to be repaired for some time to come. The arrangements that are being made for the conveyance of mails and passengers are temporary and intended only for light baggage; all the heavy traffic on the line will have to be abandoned for some months. As the fair season has now set in, the Railway Company will be a great loser for want of proper communication between Bombay and Guzerat. If the contract for repairing the bridges and the line generally were divided into small sections, the work would be done in a short time. But the contract having been given to one man, it is feared the work of repairs would be necessarily prolonged and the public suffer. I believe it is not too late yet to divide the work into small lots, and thus finish the job soon.

2nd October. COME AND HELP US.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DONCASTER ST. LEDGER SWEEP, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Among the advertisements which appeared in your paper during the latter end of August and the early part of September, there appeared an announcement concerning the above *sweep*, inviting applications and remittances to be made to Captain Papillon, 92nd Highlanders, Himalaya Club, Mussoorie, by the 8th of September, when the *sweep* would be closed and the drawing take place.

I should be obliged if any of your readers can inform me of the result of the *drawing*. I have seen no account of it published in any of the papers, as has always been usual in the cases of the "Calcutta Derby" and other *sweeps* of a similar kind, nor have I, or any of the other subscribers that I have met, had any direct information from the committee of management.

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE "SWEEP."

AN INQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you have lately drawn attention to Messrs. Bapty and Co.'s enterprise in supplying Bombay with good wholesome bread, and have published their advertisements as to the supply at various depôts, I think you will agree with me that Messrs Bapty and Co. should have been particular in carrying out their programme.

I sent last evening about 6 o'clock to the depôt at the Nabob's house, Mazagon, and my messenger was informed that there was no bread to be had nor had a shop been opened.

As I had stopped my daily supply I was put to some inconvenience, as no doubt were many others, as I was told that a great number of servants had been with chits to the Nabob's house for Bapty's bread.

As it is, I shall wait a little and see whether Messrs. Bapty and Co. are likely to be depended on.

2nd October. M.

BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—On Thursday, Mr. Nana Morojee disposed of a number of Municipal fines, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 394.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held at 2-30 P.M. on Tuesday, the 8th instant, instead of 12 *noon* as first announced in our advertising columns.

CHOLERA.—Four cases of cholera were reported to have occurred on Thursday—one at Chinchpoogly, one at Byculla, one at the Mazagon Bunder, and one at Sat Tar Street.

POLICE FINES.—During last month nearly Rs. 2,800 were recovered on account of fines inflicted by the several Magistrates of Police on various offenders brought before them.

REVISION OF JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—A native paper complains that Government has been too dilatory in revising the salaries of its subordinate servants in the Judicial department.

OLD SANSKRIT WORKS.—It is stated that Dr. Buhler, Educational Inspector, has received from certain Hindoos of Gujerat some valuable old Sanskrit works, which will be of great use to Oriental scholars.

THE FLOODS AT BULSAR.—We hear it said that Mr. Faulkner, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, is to proceed to Bulsar to inspect the salt pans which have been washed away by the recent heavy floods there.

A NUISANCE.—We continue to receive letters complaining of the nuisance of having to pass night soil carts on the way to office during the day. Surely something ought to be done to put a stop to this nuisance.

PERJURY.—A Parsee named Hormusjee Merwanjee yesterday appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a summons against one Moosa Bherry, whom he charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

ADDRESS TO SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, KNIGHT.—We have been requested to state that in the list of signatures published, the names of the leading members of the Portuguese community who signed the address were by an oversight omitted.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Captain Lockhart reported to the executive police on Thursday the loss of a silver watch and gold chain. He had seen the watch when he left the Commissariat office on Wednesday afternoon. Enquiries are being made by the police into the matter.

HIGH COURT.—A native contemporary requests the Judges of the High Court, Appellate Side, to publish the list of cases appointed to be heard on each day and furnish the same to the native press of the mofussil, as this information is very useful to the mofussilites, who have their cases before that Court.

OLD OFFENDER.—At the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Hindoo named Bablia Luxmon was charged with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in a public street without giving any satisfactory account of himself. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.—The *Akbhari Soudagar* censures the Government members of the local legislature for proceeding with the second reading of the new Municipal Bill for Bombay, notwithstanding the opposition made in regard to it by the press, the ratepayers' committee, the Bombay Association, the Justices of the Peace, and the non-official members of the Council.

FALSE PRETENCES.—A Goanese named Antonio de Souza was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with obtaining by false pretences one straw hat belonging to B. de Souza, one coat and a pair of trowsers, belonging to one Luis Pinto, and a shirt and a pair of trowsers, the property of one Santan Lobo. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS.—The Senior Magistrate of Police intimated yesterday that, during the current hot season, he did not contemplate sitting for the purpose of public business beyond four o'clock in the afternoon. His Worship said that either he or one Magistrate would be in attendance daily from eleven o'clock in the forenoon till four o'clock in the afternoon in the Fort Police Court and another would be at Girgaum.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment:—

March	Der Alpenjager	Kella Bella.
Overture	Die Flucht nach der Schweiz	Kuckeo.
Quadrille	Un Ballo in Maschera	Strauss.
Selection	Euryanthe	Weber.
Waltz	Die Pandekton	Gung'l.
Gallop	Murkur	Roedeberk.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MR. RUTTONJEE EDULJEE BOTTLEWALLA.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday before Rao Bahadhur Muddon Shreecrustna, Acting Fourth Judge, a verdict was entered in favour of Messrs. C. A. Beyte and Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy, and against Mr. Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, for Rs. 500, being the amount due for chartering his vessel Regina from Kurrachee to Hongkong, for Messrs. S. Tyebjee and Co., on 2,000 candies, at four annas per candy.

THE BHOWNUGGER POLICE.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* brings charges of roguery and wickedness against the Bhownugger police. He says that these policemen instead of putting down fights occurring in the streets, encourage them and enjoy the scenes. The writer then describes a fight between a policeman and a horse-keeper of the inspector of police of the Bhownugger, in which the former wounded the latter with a sword and escaped apprehension.

DEATH FROM EPILEPSY.—Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, resumed an inquiry yesterday into the circumstances connected with the death of one Govind Yessoo, a mendicant, who was supposed to have died from maltreatment. The man, it appeared, was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital on Thursday with his hands tied behind his back by the police, in consequence of his being violent, and died shortly after admission into the hospital. The jury upon the evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, and Dr. Anderson, House Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital, came to the conclusion that deceased had died from epilepsy.

THE MISERABLE CONDITION OF THE RYOTS OF MANGAUM TALOOKA.—The *Suryadya* learns that the ryots of the Mangaum taluka, in the Colaba Collectorate, have been reduced to extreme misery and distress from scarcity of food. Many persons, says the writer, have left their homes and have migrated in quest of food. A person gave away his two children to a Brahmin shopkeeper for half a measure of rice. The writer is happy and thankful however to notice the great and humane exertions of Mr. Salmon, the Collector of Colaba, to give relief to these wretched people. He has collected a fund by subscription, and having purchased rice with the money has been distributing it in small quantities among the starving people.

DENGUE AT POONA.—We regret to announce that dengue fever has again made its appearance amongst the troops in garrison here, several cases having been admitted into hospital.—*Deccan Herald.*

MOVEMENTS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency is about to proceed to Poorundhur, where he will remain till the Bombay season. He will return to Poona with the Viceroy, and stay till the end of the year. The idea of the grand tour through Rajpootana had been abandoned. His Excellency will instead proceed to Belgaum, and thence to Mahableshwar, for the hot season of 1873.—*Ibid.*

POONA MUNICIPALITY.—We hear that Mr. Dajee Nilkunt, the present chairman of the City Municipality, and Mr. Narrain Bhaie, have resigned from the City Municipality. We hope that Dr. Lumsdaine, the Sanitary Commissioner, who is at present engaged in inspecting the Poona city, will point out to the City Municipality what improvement the Peishwa's city requires regarding its sanitary condition.—*Poona Observer.*

HIGH COURT.—5TH OCTOBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

MOTION.

406-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia v. The Morarjee Goculdass Spinning and Weaving Company.

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

90-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Coostna Curmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dal'as and Lynch.

337-71—A. Framjee—Thacker Oomersey Ludha v. Jacob Jamal—Manisty and Fletcher.

187-71—Hope—Ambaram Nurbharam v. Cassinath Bulall and others—Mody.

256-71—Dallas and Lynch—Burjorjee Framjee v. Heerjee Hunsraj—Garud.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

For hearing of Petition under Act 28 of 1866.

Dallas and Lynch—Jeronimo deAzavido and another, v. petitioner.

SHORT CAUSE.

435-72—Dallas and Lynch—James Flynn v. Ardaseer Dossabhoy Monshee—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogurchund Sewdass and another v. Heralall Shigramjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

65-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Cumalsey Framjee v. Tulsiockchund Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.

104-71—Tyabjee—Vithul Mooljee and another v. Govindrao Hirjee and others—Leathes and Crawford.

407-72—Dr. Dallas for pauper, Suttaybhamabai, widow, v. Bai Namoon, widow.

745-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Khatao Ludha v. Cursondas Nemcy and others, Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Jefferson and Payne, and Cragie, Lynch and Owen

ECCLESIASTICAL SUITS.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Ruttonjee Manokjee Jivajee, deceased—Coverbai and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey v. Manokbai and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

In the goods of Syed Hoseen Ally Shaik Cadur, deceased—Syed Ahmed Shah Cadur—Macfarlane and Skipsey v. Secundrabebee—Tyabjee.

Appeal before the Hon. Acting Chief Justice, Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.
(At 2-30 P.M.)

APPEAL.

630 & 822-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy v. Soonabai, widow, and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S.S. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain T. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo:—Colonel H. W. Holland, C.B., and twenty deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water.		October.	Low Water.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
0 43 m	6 6	Saturday 5	6 44 m	5 0
1 37 a	5 8		6 54 a	7 5
1 21 m	6 5	Sunday 6	7 19 m	4 2
1 5 a	5 3		7 27 a	7 6
2 2 m	6 0	Monday 7	7 55 m	3 3
1 36 a	4 7		8 4 a	7 0
2 48 m	5 3	Tuesday 8	8 40 m	2 4
2 18 a	3 9		8 53 a	6 3
3 45 m	4 4	Wednesday ... 9	9 35 m	1 4
3 7 a	2 9		9 47 a	5 4
4 50 m	3 9	Thursday 10	10 46 m	0 10
4 20 a	11 1		11 5 a	6 6
6 16 m	3 7	Friday 11	.....	.....
6 11 a	1 10		0 28 a	1 3

Moon—First Quarter 10th, 1h. 54m. A.M.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual general meeting of this company took place at the offices of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, the chairman of the company, presiding, and a full quorum of shareholders being present.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, Mr. Maxwell moved the adoption of the directors' report and audited balance-sheet up to July 31st, 1872. He said it was a matter of great regret that owing to the difficulty in obtaining tenants, the income had fallen so low, but that he hoped for better times. The company has sustained a great loss by the death of Mr. Henry Newman, who had been a director for the last eight years, and residing on the property had ever taken a lively and active interest in the welfare of the company. The company had also sustained a great loss by the retirement of Mr. John Firth, who had been connected with it ever since its foundation. A special resolution would be proposed to place upon record the esteem and regard in which the services of this gentleman were held by the shareholders.

The report, having been seconded by Mr. G. R. Wilson, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

A long desultory conversation then took place between the Chairman and Messrs. Adams and Minors, with regard to the future of the company.

Mr. Alfred King then proposed,—"That a dividend at the rate of Rs. 1-12 per share on the paid-up capital for the past year be declared, payable on and after the 10th instant, at the office of the company." He said it was of course a disappointment that the dividend was so small, but that looking to the number of empty bungalows and the reduced rent in Bombay, he thought the directors and secretary had done the best they could.

This proposition was seconded by Mr. Adams, and carried unanimously.

It was then proposed by Mr. W. Adams, and seconded by Mr. Frederick King, and carried unanimously—"That Mr. John Macfarlane be elected a director of the company."

Messrs. Hormusjee Jehangeerjee and Bomanjee Framjee were re-elected auditors on the proposition of Mr. Alfred King, seconded by Mr. Adams.

four members of Corporation will compose a body much more fitted than this Council to decide upon the articles which shall be taxed; because they will almost all be traders as well as householders, and will possess most of the wealth and property of the city, and therefore will be well qualified to revise, it may be from year to year, the duties they impose and regulate them according to their experience, so that no burden would be allowed to remain long upon any one class. It seems to me that schedule B which is attached to this bill places the burden of taxation upon what is certainly the lowest stratum of society in Bombay, the poorest poor who have to provide themselves with grain as a necessary means of existence. But I shall not discuss just now what articles should be exempted from duty. All I ask is that the Council shall alone have the power to determine what articles shall be taxed, and therefore I propose that the section I have read be substituted for section 114 of this bill.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Do I understand you to propose that the corporation shall be allowed the power to select the articles which shall be taxed, but that Government are to confirm or disapprove of the rates?

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew replied affirmatively.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Then I am opposed to the hon. member's proposition, because I think it will be much better to have this clause as it stands. There seems to me to be as much importance in the selection of the articles to be taxed as there is in the fixing of the rates—(hear, hear)—and I certainly think that Government alone should have the power of saying what articles shall or shall not be taxed. One of the recognised principles of taxation upon commodities is not that every commodity shall be taxed, but that duties shall be placed on a few selected articles in general use and limited to an amount which will press but lightly on the individual consumers of the articles taxed. This is the principle on which all tariffs are now regulated, and we have endeavoured to adhere to it in fixing the articles and rates entered in schedule B referred to in this section. No duty specified in the schedule can be held to fall on the poorer classes save the duty upon grain, and though as a general rule it is desirable to tax luxuries and not necessaries of life, yet there are special circumstances in connection with the city of Bombay which justify the it in regard to of this rate. In India, where the lower classes the population, to place it on an article the consumption of which is general, and for this purpose we are compelled to have recourse to an article of food. The rate in this instance has been fixed so low that it affects the price of the commodity to the consumer in a degree so infinitesimally small that the imposition of this duty can give no reasonable cause of complaint. I cannot concur with the learned Advocate General that the corporation to be constituted by this bill will be a better body than this Council to select the articles to be taxed, and the power we have given them to make alterations in the schedule both with respect to articles and rates subject to the confirmation of Government is all that seems necessary or desirable. I shall vote for the section as it stands.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I think that, as the Corporation will be entirely new and unaccustomed to decide in matters of this kind, the hon. the Acting Advocate-General's proposition would be inexpedient, and therefore I would rather see the present section allowed to stand.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy thought that before the Hon. Mr. Mayhew's amendment could be accepted it would first need to be decided what articles should and should not be taxed.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—I am disposed to think that it would be better to limit the articles to be taxed because otherwise duties may be imposed which may be a serious hindrance to trade. In fact, I think that town duties under any form are extremely objectionable, and though in this case they may be necessary, it is nevertheless advisable to restrict the damage that they are capable of doing. I may mention with reference to the statement that the tax on grain falls heavily upon the poorer classes, that in a former discussion on this subject it was mentioned that every coolie required about a candy and a half of grain in the course of the year, so that the total annual amount of the tax for a labourer will only amount to about 6 annas a year. This is not very severe taxation so for as grain is concerned.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Since the tax was instituted, the price of grain has gone down 30 per cent. This fact, which I have learned on the authority of the Hon. Mr. Munguldass, shows that the grain tax has not operated to prevent a fall in prices.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I certainly prefer that this Council should fix the articles to be taxed and that the corporation should fix the rates. I do not think that it is the province of any municipal corporation in India to fix articles for taxation.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft said he was not in favour of the corporation selecting the articles to be taxed.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew—I should have been very glad if this Council had given an indication that they were willing to trust the corporation with this power. Already they are to be charged with the management of the city, they are to have full powers to spend the revenues, and they are to have full powers also to collect rates and taxes; and therefore I cannot see why upon principle they should not also have the power to say upon what articles of trade that enter the city duties should be levied. I have not heard any hon. member except the Hon. Mr. Rogers advance any real objection to what I ask, and all that this hon. member could say was that a new body of men like the corporation would not be accustomed to deal with such matters, and that therefore they would not be able to decide, at least for a considerable time, what should be the articles upon which to levy duties. It seems to me much more consistent with a practical Government to give the corporation powers, but to restrict them within certain limits. I certainly hoped that members who upon former occasions signified their desire for an amount of power which could not be given safely to the corporation, would have given me their support in this matter. Of course if the Council do not agree to my first principle, there is no use going on to consider the new schedule I would propose.

The Hon. Mr. Mulguldass agreed with a great deal of what had been said by the Hon. the Acting Advocate General, and therefore he would support his proposal.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen said that he also would vote for the resolution, because the corporation, having power in matters of expenditure, should have power in this matter of income.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell would be afraid to trust the corporation with this power, because it might be influenced regarding one particular article, and the result would be an unfair distribution of taxes.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost by 7 to 3. The following honourable members voted Aye:—The Hon. the Acting Advocate General, the Hon. Narayen Vasudewjee, and the Hon. Munguldass Nathoobhoy—3. The following hon. members voted No:—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. J. A. Forbes, the Hon. J. K. Bythell—7. His Excellency the President did not vote.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I wish to move that in the tenth line the words "list of articles and" should be deleted. I think that the Legislative Council ought to decide upon the principle whether transit dues should be allowed to be imposed or not. I stated on a previous occasion that this question had been discussed by this Council on several occasions during the last six years, and that on each of these occasions it had been decided that transit dues should not be allowed. I think consequently that this Council should now decide whether articles on which town duties shall be levied should include articles in transit or be limited to articles consumed in the place. I make this motion now with the view afterwards of moving that all articles that are articles of transit should be expunged from schedule B.

The Hon Mr. Tucker—The hon. member's amendment would come in more properly on the discussion on section 172, where refunds are provided for.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew—I think that the amendment now suggested is made altogether under a mistake.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I think so also. As this bill stands, there are no transit dues made leviable, and under section 120 as it now stands refunds are allowed on exportation on all articles, including cotton. I shall propose an alteration of that section, but until that alteration is correct, the hon. member's objections are premature.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I make this motion with the view I have already stated, and because leaving the clause as it stands might imply that we approved of transit duties without a vote being taken.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—I object to certain articles being fixed for taxation for ever.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—It has been decided on every occasion that the question of transit dues has been brought up in this Council that they shall not be imposed, and to leave this section alone just now would be to empower the corporation to levy transit dues.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—Still, I object to it being laid down that certain articles shall always escape taxation, and it is just trying to be affirmed that the corporation never shall lay dues upon articles supposed to be in transit.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The Hon. Mr. Bythell appears to wish to effect two things, (one) to restrict the power of the corporation to select new commodities for taxation, and (two) to prevent the imposition of any transit duty. For the first purpose it is competent to him to move an amendment of this clause, but for the second the proper time for his proposal will be when we come to consider the section which directs refunds. At present, I must repeat, there is no transit duty sanctioned by the bill as a refund on exportation is authorized on all articles on which duties are levied. The section as it stands includes cotton, and the omission to alter it was an oversight of the Select Committee.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—I agree with the Hon. Mr. Bythell as to the principle of no transit dues, but it seems to me that if this amendment were made the Corporation would be paralysed in another direction—that is, it would be deprived of power to levy taxes upon articles which are not in transit.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers concurred with the Hon. Colonel Kennedy.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—As owners of house property are evidently desirous of transferring their burdens from themselves to the shoulders of the trade of the place, and as that is a class sure to be well represented in the new corporation, I think that even at this stage the Legislative Council should object to giving the corporation power to do anything of the kind, and affirm to itself the right of saying what articles shall be taxed. Supposing that the owners of house property should mainly compose this corporation, it is not in the least improbable that they would lower the police rates, the house rates, and the lighting rates and impose the difference upon transit articles—a power which ought not to be permitted.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldass—The so called transit duties could be imposed only with the consent of Government.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—And the Hon. gentleman seems to forget that minimums have been fixed for the rates he has mentioned.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost by 9 to 1.—The following hon. gentlemen voted No:—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. the Acting Advocate General, the Hon. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. J. A. Forbes, the Hon. Narayen Vasudewjee—9. The Hon. Mr. J. K. Bythell voted Aye. His Excellency the Governor did not vote.

The Council then proceeded to the consideration of schedule B.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew—The first duty here mentioned is "grain of all sorts, per candy, Rs. 0-4-0." I move that this be struck out altogether. This duty on grain is the most odious tax there is in the city of Bombay. I need not make any comments upon the principle of modern legislation upon these matters, because it will be well enough known to the members of this honourable Council that taxation upon the poorest people is condemned, and that the first object of good governments now is to provide food for the poor at as cheap a rate as possible. Although a duty has been raised from grain for some time past, yet there are many other commodities coming into the city of Bombay which are much more legitimate objects of taxation, and I certainly feel bound to oppose this article remaining any longer in the schedule for purposes of taxation. One of the reasons why I was desirous of giving the Corporation the power of saying what articles should be taxed, was that I had faith that sixty-four gentlemen connected with the city would decide correctly upon such an important matter as this. Did the Corporation come to the conclusion that there must be a tax upon grain, well and good; but I do not think they would do anything of the kind. This Council has no positive information before it, and I think it will be a very wrong measure [illegible] hands, and shall not be again laid upon grain. I shall be very glad to see this Council strike this commodity out of the list, and, if there shall be a consequent deficiency in the municipal revenues, that the Corporation should have additional powers to raise money either upon property or upon some commodity other than grain which may enter the city. I repeat that for twenty-five years it has been the established principle in English legislation that the poor shall get their food at the cheapest possible rate.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen mentioned that in 1871 a sum of a lakh and 34,000 rupees was raised from the grain tax.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—Apparently, if the corporation agreed to levy this tax, the Hon. the Advocate-General would have no objections.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN ITEMS.

The 17th Regiment N. I. at Perambore are suffering fearfully from dengue. The officers, with many members of their families, have been attacked,—Colonel Batten, Captain Lampen, Captain Butler, and Lieutenant Powis.

Corporal Allen.—We regret to state that by latest accounts Corporal Allen of the 1st-21st Fusiliers who was so cruelly shot by a private of the same regiment, is gradually and quietly sinking, with no particular expression of pain. He is not expected to live through the day. His intellect is perfectly clear.—*Bangalore Herald*, Oct. 1.

Call Whistles for the Calcutta Police.—It was reported in our columns not long ago that it was the intention of the Commissioner of Police to provide his subordinates (European constables) with call whistle for use in cases of emergency, or when assistance was required, and that the whistles had already been ordered. We have now to announce that they were last week served out to the men.—*Indian Daily News.*

The New General Post Office at Madras.—The Madras Government have promised to consider favourably the request by the Chamber of Commerce to locate the new General Post Office on Abercromby's Battery, Beach, if the directors of the Bank of Madras will relinquish their lien on the site.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Death of a Brahmin Glutton from Over-eating.—The *Oudh Excelsior* relates how a Brahmin came to grief in this way the other day at a rich man's house where he was invited. "The man remained hungry beforehand with the expectation of eating much and heated his brain with bhang and dhatoora. He then did justice to the meal, in fact he ate so much that he could not stand. He laid stretched on a *charpoy* insensible for two days and afterwards expired without any struggle."

Another Attempt to Murder a Corporal.—We learn that on Saturday night, a private of the 1-21st Fusiliers, named Pope, attempted to shoot Corporal James as he lay in bed asleep. Fortunately a soldier who was lying awake heard a noise, and jumping out of bed struck up the rifle just in time, and the ball struck the roof of the barrack-room. The would-be murderer glories in his attempt, and is only sorry that it did not succeed. It is the old story of the corporal reporting a man for some offence and being shot at in return.—*Madras Times.*

We mentioned in our issue of yesterday that Sir Madhava Row was likely to be made Dewan at Indore. According to a Western Coast paper not only is he likely to go, but also his relations, Ragoonath Row, Jagannath Row, and Ramnatha Row, are to accompany him to fill high posts in that State. It is also reported that Sungra Soob Iyen, Deputy Peishcar, Patchepa Naidu, Theraveam Pillay and Mel Eluthu Pillay are to be sent for by Sir Madhava Row after his reaching Indore. We wonder whether Holkar will be glad to see such a gathering.—*Madras Times.*

The Native Press.—The *Indian Statesman* advocates, and apparently in earnest, a most extraordinary policy with regard to the Native Press. The Native Press, says our contemporary, should be encouraged by Government to "speak out," and publish anything it may hear, on the chance of the report being useful to the superior officials of the district. If the paper is prosecuted, the Government is to refuse to allow the suit to lie in a criminal court, but is to have it transferred to the civil, when, if the defendant is thrown in damages, Government is to pay them:—*Pioneer.*

Calcutta Town Band.—We are glad to hear that the funds of the Town Band are in a much more flourishing condition than we had supposed, the last efforts to obtain support from the public having resulted in further subscriptions for the current year to the amount of six thousand rupees.—*Englishman.*

Fatal Railway Accident.—At Maddapore, on the 27th instant, whilst the pilot-engine was shunting, the only butcher that used to supply meat to the European residents of the station, in attempting to cross the lines, was knocked down by the engine, and the wheels passed over his thigh, severing the right leg from the body. He was promptly removed in a passenger train to the Raneegunj Hospital, but he died on the way.—*Ibid.*

Bengal P. W. Department.—We understand that during the absence on leave of Mr. J. James, C.E., Executive Engineer, Sylhet Division, proceeding to Europe, Mr. J. K. Williams, Assistant Engineer, will act as Executive Engineer in Sylhet. Mr. H. Leonard, C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Provincial Public Works Department, proceeds to Hazaribagh to meet His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Superintending Engineer of the Western Circle, Captain R. G. Smyth, R.E., is also at Hazaribagh.—*Ibid.*

Daring Dacoity.—On Sunday morning a most daring robbery was committed at a house at Baghmari, in the district of Maniktollah. It appears that a party of about twenty dacoits, armed with large sticks, broke into the house in question at about 2 A.M., and, having secured the male inmates of the dwelling, proceeded to carry off all that they could lay their hands upon, and succeeded in escaping with valuables, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, cash, &c., worth, it is estimated, about Rs. 800. The nephew of the owner of the place, who happened to be approaching at that time, alarmed by shrieks of the females and by the sight of the lighted torches carried by the plunderers, however, ventured as near as he prudently could, and ascertained what was going on. He then hastened to give information to the inspector of the police at Maniktollah Thanna, who lost no time in repairing to the spot with a strong body of armed police. The robbers had in the meantime made their escape, and from inquiries made by the inspector, it was ascertained that they had fled in the direction of Dum-Dum. The police have, since the occurrence, used their utmost endeavours to obtain some clue to the thieves, but unfortunately up to this time without success.—*Ibid.*

INVENTIONS.

The undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—

Mr. Thomas Sugden, formerly of Leeds, in Yorkshire, and now residing in Bombay, Mechanical Engineer, for ginning cotton of all descriptions called the balance motion bracket, with self-feeder combined.

Mr. Robert Hill Wilson, of Khangaum, in the Berars, Agent of the Khangaum Branch of the Mofussil Company, Limited, for an improved and self-fastening iron hoop for binding pressed bales, and for other purposes.

Mr. David Wallace, of Kamptee, in the Central Provinces, Civil Engineer, and Assistant Executive to be used Works Department of India, for a project in fire-arms.

Mr. Thomas Moy, of 1, Clifford's Inn, in the city of London, Engineering Draftsman, and Mr. Richard Edmond Shill, of Mile End, in the county of Middlesex, Engineer, for improvements in steam Tannah, in the

Mr. Joseph Hemingway, Residing at Permanent Way Bombay Presidency, and employed as Railway, and Inspector on the Great Indian Peninsula Bombay, and also Mr. William Rainbow, residing in Bo Railway Company employed by the Great Indian Peninsula ing the rails pany, for an improved railway key secur et, London, called the "wedge key."

Mr. Samuel Norris, of Lombard Str wood pavement, England, gentleman, for improvements in

Mr. George Davey, of New Cavendish St facture of don, England, for improvements in the manu g, ornamental artificial or Marezzo marble, and in colouri menting, and in laying cements.

Major Edwin Robert Wethered, Paymast , for improvements in hammocks suitable also for in the as a chair, or as a stretcher.

Mr. Henry Vander Weyde, of New York, in London, United States of America, at present residing vements don, county of Middlesex, England, for improvements in applying colors or tints to photographs albu and other surfaces.

THE MADRAS NOTE FORGERI

We are glad to be in a position to say that in his Weldon has met with a high degree of success. The efforts to explore the great note forgery the penitentiary surviving members of the gang are now he has ample tiary here, and Captain Weldon believe atachellamiah, evidence to secure their conviction. Ven Triputty, was threw himself into the tank at soon who was described list of the party, and the pe and of course one of the gang's servant was his brother the penitentiary here are two Telugu Brahmins, who were caught at Vizagapatam. It seems that a good many months ago these two Brahmins came to Madras, each on his own business. Each had an interesting relative who had been convicted of forgery, and both came to Madras to prosecute appeals against the sentences in the High Court. Each recognized in the other a neighbour and a fellow sufferer, and when they both failed in their High Court business, they formed the little project that has caused so much noise. They hired a house in Tynampett, where they set up an establishment for printing lithographic representations of Hindu deities and other sacred objects. By this time Vencatachellamiah had put his money into the concern, which money, by the way, was the fruit of successful forgeries at Bellary and elsewhere. Vencatachellamiah was, it seems, a person of fair English education, highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, and was at one time a candidate for the post of deputy collector. He was in the habit of living well, and indeed he seems to have lived a thriving life by means of the noble profession of swindling. Not having been placed in charge of a treasury by Government, he joined the two Telugu Brahmins in making a treasury and mint of his own at the printing establishment in Tynampett. The workmen who were engaged in striking off prints of Hindu sacred subjects of course only worked part of the day, and during the time Messieurs the Proprietors could do what they liked unobserved. What they did do was to lithograph Rs. 1,000 notes to a large extent. The printing seems to have been the least of their difficulties. The numbering and the water-mark were the most troublesome parts of the business. The numbers seem to have been printed by means of separate types impressed with the hand. The water mark was imitated by means of a plate on which the pattern of the mark was raised. The damp paper was placed on this and pressed, and the mark was thereby impressed upon it. Captain Weldon has secured the lithographic stone from which the notes are believed to have been printed. It has been partially rubbed down, and obliterated by lines evidently intended to conceal something. The work of tracing out this conspiracy has been made exceedingly difficult by the extraordinary ingenuity in disguise and extreme watchfulness of the parties. They seem to have omitted no precaution to throw the police off their scent. They always commenced their journeys by starting off in the opposite direction from that in which they really intended to proceed. They had fresh names for each new place, and always professed to be ignorant of the language of the country in which they were travelling. Captain Weldon hopes by hard work to have the case ready for the Sessions to be held early next month.—*Madras Times.*

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

THE PASSAGE OF THE WILEY.

THE NORTHERN ARMY.

[Concluded from yesterday's "*Bombay Gazette.*"]

Friday Evening.

The first field day of the manœuvres has gone off well, and whatever credit was won may be considered to have been about equally divided between the two Generals. Sir Robert Walpole's disposition of his forces was exceedingly good, the enemy did not succeed in deceiving him by any false movement, and when the attack was made on the right flank, Sir Robert was able immediately to bring a large force of infantry and artillery to check it. On the other hand, nothing could be better conceived and carried out than Sir John Michel's flank movement, which had the effect of enclosing the extreme left of the Northern Army between two fires, and exposing it to the chances of a defeat, from which it was only saved by its strong position. Before giving an account of the fighting as it was seen from the Northern side, it will be useful to explain the "general idea" which governs the whole manœuvres. The actual operations are supposed to be those of two corps forming the advanced position of two opposing armies. The Blandford or Southern Force is part of an army marching from Weymouth on London. Dorchester having been occupied by the foreigner, he is supposed to have sent forward an adequate force towards Yeovil to cut the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Line, and to be watching the Somerset and Dorset Railway, protecting his communications towards Wells and Bath with another strong detachment. As for his right flank, that is guarded in theory by 10,000 men, who have been landed at Poole for the purpose of co-operating with the Dorchester corps, and have got as far as Ringwood. The whole invading force, according to this imaginary computation, would not be more than 50,000 men, and the "general idea" is kind enough also to throw in free gratis for nothing the additional and very dolorous supposition that these 50,000 soldiers are merely subsidiary to a great simultaneous invasion of our southern and eastern coasts, which however is being checked. Such are the string of suppositions as regards the Blandford Army, and it is only fair that there should be one not less long for the other side. So there is. For the 15,000 men at Pewsey are merely the advanced guard of a force assembled at Aldershot, to save the country. Troops are also being got together at Bristol and Bath ready to join the Pewsey Corps as it advances to the Wiley. Part of these reinforcements are supposed to be to-day at Warminster, seven miles above Codford, and thus to be covering the extremity of our right flank, while our left flank is covered by Salisbury and the strong position south of it, where the British are supposed to have about 6,000 men of all arms. At Wilton they have also 3,000 troops, and their Salisbury position is supposed to be too strong to allow of its being carried by the hostile force advancing from the direction of Ringwood. Having thus environed the commanders of the Blandford and Pewsey Armies with a network of suppositions, the "idea" goes on to say that upon these suppositions the Chiefs of the two forces have "full liberty of action, subject of course to the orders to be issued during the operations," but that infantry must not cross the Wiley before the 6th of September, though cavalry may act as soon as they are on the spot. The "idea" concludes by observing that Salisbury Plain offers peculiar advantages for the manœuvring of this arm, and that no doubt Generals in command will make the fullest use of their services during the advance. These suppositions seem to add so much strength to the naturally strong position occupied by Sir Robert Walpole, that it was not easy to select the spot where he was likely to be attacked. The centre of his front could scarcely be chosen, since the enemy would have to expose themselves to fire for a long while, first on the face of their own hills, and then on the slopes of ours. As for a turning of our left flank, that was clearly out of the question, considering that Sir Robert had 9,000 ideal men at Wilton and Salisbury. Our right flank also seemed proof against attack by reason of its naturally strong position of an allied imaginary force up the river which might march its spectral battalions out of Warminster and cut the enemy's communications in a couple of hours. Then, also, there was the consideration of want of water for the camp of an army desiring to follow up a success on our right, were it even achieved. Now that the day has come and gone, it appears that none of these considerations were worth much. Sir John Michel has crossed the Wiley with impunity between Codford and Heytesbury, and, making nothing of the force at Warminster in his rear, means probably to push us back over the Winterbourne to-morrow, if he can. Unless full weight be given to every one of the suppositions laid down in a "general idea," it would be better to have no supposition at all. One would have thought that the troops set down as at Wilton and Warminster were intended to neutralize the river from an attack outside the line actually held by the Northern Army. That line extended from Codford to Stapleford, and it was the latter place which seemed the most eligible for Sir John Michel's attempt. That he was to attack first no one for a moment doubted, despite all the full liberty of the "general idea." Sir Robert Walpole moved up his infantry last night, placing them all along his position behind the crests of the downs looking down on the Wiley. Sir Charles Staveley's three brigades kept guard from Codford to Steeple Langford, having strong pickets at the various fords, and their main bodies snugly ensconced in the hollows behind the ridges. The men had moved up from Stoke Winterbourne at dark, and had not pitched their tents at all, but had bivouacked in the open. The troops carried straw from the farms to lie upon, lit bonfires with a store of wood at hand, and were comfortable enough. Sir Charles and his Staff spent the night under a haystack. This Division, as I said, kept the river and the heights from Codford to Steeple Langford; Parkes' and Anderson's brigades being to the front, and Erskine's in reserve in a hollow behind Little down. Lord Mark Kerr's Division was dispersed from Steeple Langford to Stapleford, Pakenham's and Stevenson's Brigades holding the river, and having Maxwell's regiments in reserve at Yambury Castle. General Walpole had expected at first to be attacked at Stapleford; but an order about the neutrality of the fords in that direction had made him suspect a right attack, and last evening he had strengthened that flank at its extremity, where the light and heavy brigades of Cavalry, under General Shute, and the Reserve brigades of infantry had also been moved rather to the right, so that they might come at once to the front as soon as the enemy showed his hand. As for the guns, the Cavalry division had with it the two horse batteries and the brigades their field batteries. Major Burn's battery of 16 pounders was established in a line of gunpits thrown up during the night on the heights behind Wiley. Sir Robert Walpole and his Staff were early in the field, and remained a long while on the crest above Wiley, scanning the opposite hills for signs of the enemy. Occasionally they caught sight of a vedette or so. But for a weary while there was nothing to be seen. Presently came a despatch from Sir Archibald Allison, Sir Robert's Assistant Adjutant-General, who was away arranging matters on the left, "Infantry," it said, "are observed approaching yonder." The very perplexing vagueness of this "yonder" seemed odd coming from Sir Archibald Allison, who is always precise and clear. It afterwards turned out that in transcribing the message an orderly had transmuted it into his own nonsense, and Sir Archibald had written, not, "Infantry observed approaching yonder," but "Infantry of reserve approaching Yarnbury." When would the enemy attack? No troopers came galloping in with messages of incidents of what they had seen, and it did not seem that we were making much use of the cavalry massed on our right. There is signalling going on from crest to crest, and one of our signallers reads a message of the enemy, which said that "The eligible place" was defended by one Brigade only; but the question was what did he mean by the "eligible place," a phrase vaguer still than "yonder?" Was he massing his forces in that dark wood on the right of his position, thence to issue and deal destruction on our weak left, or was he making his way behind his screen of hills towards Codford? This was where Sir Robert, from information received, had been making preparations to receive him, and it was to be hoped he would attack us, for it would be difficult and tedious taking our forces over to the left to help Lord Mark Kerr. The morning was fresh and windy, and now and then a shower, and as it began to wear towards noon civilians thronged to the ridges. The Duke of Cambridge, on a fine chestnut, stayed much of the morning on the north side, and there also rode the Prince of Wales, Prince Teck, Mr. Cardwell, Sir Henry Storks, and others. A troop of the 13th Hussars was despatched across the river at Wiley, and another was sent to explore Groveley Wood. This last had orders to get intelligence at any price, and the news it brought us back was that the wood was held by cavalry, but that the enemy had no infantry thereabouts. The attack was evidently to be on our right, Codford. This was the conclusion we had come to when Captain Crealock spied troops on the ridge near Stockton Wood. There they are plain enough—first cavalry, then infantry, then two regiments, followed by their white-clad bands, passed the edge of the wood and appeared on the sky line. They were marching away towards Groveley, so the attack was to be there, after all. Yet stay, was it not rather strange this ostentatious march along the sky line? Was our enemy such a fool as he looked, and was he really letting us see his hand? Where was the cleverness of Wolsey, and of Baker? No doubt it was still intact, and now at work. No doubt this marching along the ridge was the pleasantest of *ruses* instead of the saddest of mistakes. Suddenly the troops disappeared, and who could doubt that as soon as they were out of sight they made no more haste to Groveley, but twisted round and set off for Codford as fast as their legs could carry them? There was a fold of hill under Stockton Wood, leading down to Codford, and what if this should be full of troops ready to debouch upon our right. So it turned out; and as the ground would not quite admit of Sir John Michel making his dispositions altogether in the dark, we caught sight of the first one battalion, then of another as it descended into the hollow, and by and by the brigade of guards came down the distant slope, and the faint red line before them was their skirmishers. Another regiment of Sir Charles Staveley's Division moved to Fisherton. A message is sent to Lord Mark Kerr to hold on as best he can in case of attack, for our left may also be attempted, and the two reserve brigades and a part of the brigade before Wiley are concentrated towards Codford. It was about 11 o'clock as Sir Robert and his Staff moved away to the left to watch the development of the attack, cantering with cruel troops over a turnip field. We passed a brigade of Staveley's lying snugly in a hollow. There were two red regiments and a dark-green Volunteer battalion between them, and they were all ready to advance. A horse artillery battery comes swiftly up and opens upon the enemy's skirmishers. A battery of 16-pounders on the hills beyond the Wiley soon quenches it, and it is now evident that when the enemy has crossed the river and attacks us in flank we shall be defending on a salient, his batteries being in front and enfilading our whole position. This looks awkward out the ground gives shelter here and there. We are on the top of the hill, and are strong in battalions and batteries, and hope to remain King of the Castle despite all comers. We hear musketry to the right down at Codford. From the furthest of our positions, we have a fine prospect of the enemy, skirmishers of the guards coming on over the stubble fields. Still there seems no great force being sent against us, and we may wait placidly on our hill. Suddenly matters changed, and our hill becomes less pleasant ground. Squadron after squadron of the enemy's cavalry defile from the deep lanes of Codford and strike across the open country far round our flank. As all our cavalry are there we do not fear them, but we do fear the rising roll of musketry, which testifies to the strengthening of the infantry attack. Regiment after regiment comes towards us from Codford; our own troops open fire from the crest of our hill, and our batteries blaze away. The enemy still presses on, and reaches the lower edge of a wood, which stretches up the side of the hill. Guards, Rifles, Volunteers, and Militia swarm out of Codford against us, and there seems also the front attack, for a shallow valley over the river is full of infantry, with the battery near. We are between two fires, and how come it that our cavalry did not warn us of all this infantry crossing the river? Well, never mind; we have a strong position, plenty of men and guns, and are well able to stand fast. The Guards rush for the wood. We send regiments into it at the other end, and for about two minutes there is firing enough to blow every leaf off the trees. General Staveley hurries fresh battalions to the rescue. A Militia Regiment, much to its wonder, is sent into the roughest part of the wood, and plunges manfully into a tangled abyss. Presently the Guards begin again to leave the lower edge, and retreat across the open, making a desperate stand by some haystacks; another battalion of Guards lines a hedgerow, and is blazing away at 40 yards into the 46th Regiment, which returns lying down in open stubble. The troops got so close to each other that one or two of Sir Robert's Staff rode up to parties of the enemy to give them orders, and might have been taken prisoners. What with guns on the hills, musketry in the woods, and where the stubborn line of bearskin tops the hedges, there was din and smoke enough to blot out all other sound and sight. The regiments were getting very close, Sir Robert Walpole's troops pressing down the hill, and Sir John Michel's men refusing to give way, when the Duke of Cambridge ordered a bugler to sound the "Cease firing," and he had to blow again and again. The battle ended in a storm of rain; and what with this and all the firing regiments doubling here and there, crowds of excited civilians on their horses, and startled hares darting backwards and forwards, the scene was, or seemed to be, one of glorious variety and confusion. Now came the inquiry, Who has won? The troops themselves had very little doubt about it. The Guards cheered and waved their bearskins, and Sir Charles Staveley's men were just as certain they had utterly destroyed the Northerners. Sir Robert's position was strong, and well defended by a whole Division and a Brigade of reserve, but he had been attacked with uncommon energy on two sides. Sir John Michel's flank attack was very finely delivered, and was praised by the Duke, whose verdict was that Sir John Michel had forced the Wiley, but had not succeeded in taking the hill. Sir Robert Walpole is, therefore, free to maintain it, and the enemy would probably be defeated if he renewed his direct attack. Most likely, however, Sir Robert will return, for, judging by the selection of the camping grounds, the manœuvres have now to take an Amesbury direction. Once or twice during the day there was a difficulty, not to say an impossibility, of finding an Umpire. These gentlemen are much too gregarious, and until they are more spread about the field by being attached to the brigade, their functions will not be properly discharged. After speaking to the commanding officers the Duke rode towards Wiley and the Bell Inn, at which the foreign officers lunched.

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